



SERIAL NO. 10/036,058

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellant:	Mulligan	Examiner:	Chang, J.
Serial No.:	10/036,058	Group Art Unit:	2154
Filing Date:	October 26, 2001	Docket No.:	NOKM.016PA
Title:	MOBILE CLIENT PROVISIONING WEB SERVICE		

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APPEAL BRIEF

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Sir:

This Appeal Brief is submitted pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 for the above-referenced patent application consistent with the Notice of Appeal filed on February 24, 2006, and the Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review to proceed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences dated May 15, 2006. A Petition to Extend the time period for submitting the Appeal Brief by one month, from June 15, 2006, to Monday, July 17, 2006 is also attached.

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST



The real party in interest is the assignee, Nokia Corporation.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellant is unaware of any related appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings that would have a bearing on the Board's decision in the instant appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-39 are pending; Claims 1-35 and 37-39 are presented for appeal. Each of the pending Claims 1-35 and 37-39 has been finally rejected by the Examiner's action dated August 24, 2005, from which Appellant appeals.

Claim 36 is allowed.

The pending Claims 1-35 and 37-39 under appeal, as presently amended, may be found in the attached Claims Appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been presented subsequent to the final rejection dated August 24, 2005.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention is generally directed to a system and method for configuring mobile terminals to use services available on a network – provisioning mobile terminals. The provisioning is effected using a single point of interface – a provisioning Web service, which is implemented using Web services. Web services are self-contained modular applications that can be published in a ready-to-use format, located, and invoked across the World Wide Web such that when a Web service is deployed, other applications and Web services can locate and invoke the deployed service.

One example embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications offered by one or more network services on a network. *See, e.g.*, Claim 1, Fig. 7 and the corresponding discussion in the instant Specification at page 26, line 22 – page 28, line 2. The method includes interfacing at least one mobile terminal to at least one network service via a provisioning Web service, which provides a single point of interface to the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal (*e.g.*, 706). The mobile terminal is provisioned by the provisioning Web service for use of at least one application provided by the network service (*e.g.*, 708), where the provisioning includes at least configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application (*e.g.*, 710), and delivering the application to the mobile terminal (*e.g.*, 712). Other embodiments may be directed to a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the above-described provisioning of mobile terminals. *See, e.g.*, Claim 39 and the instant Specification at page 28, line 6 – page 29, line 18.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a system for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications provided by network service providers on a network. *See, e.g.*, Claim 21, Figs. 2, 4 and 5 and the respective corresponding discussions in the instant Specification at page 13, line 7 – page 14, line 17; page 16, line 21 – page 19, line 3; and page 19, line 4 – page, line 19. The system includes a Web service interface coupled between the mobile terminals (*e.g.*, Fig. 2 item 202) to be provisioned and the network service providers (*e.g.*, Fig. 2 mobile client provisioning web service). The Web service interface serves as a single interface to the network service providers providing the applications, and serves to control the provisioning procedures. The system also includes a Web service mobile terminal configuration module coupled to the Web service interface, to configure the mobile terminals

for use of the applications as part of the provisioning procedures (*e.g.*, Fig. 4). A Web service data object delivery module is also provided, which is coupled to the Web service interface to deliver the applications to successfully configured mobile terminals as part of the provisioning procedures (*e.g.*, Fig. 5).

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a system for provisioning mobile terminals operable on a network. *See, e.g.*, Claim 24, Fig. 2, and the corresponding discussion in the instant Specification at page 13, line 7 – page 14. The system includes at least one mobile terminal coupled to the network (*e.g.*, 202), and at least one network service coupled to the network to provide an application via the network (*e.g.*, 204). A provisioning Web service is provided, which is coupled to the mobile terminal and the network service to control provisioning of the terminal via a single interface to the network service (*e.g.*, mobile client provisioning web service). The provisioning Web service carries out the provisioning by configuring application use settings on the mobile terminal and delivering the application to the mobile terminal.

Another example embodiment is directed to a system including a suite of Web services to provision a terminal for use of an application on a network. *See, e.g.*, Claim 37, Fig. 3 and the corresponding discussion in the instant Specification at page 14, line 18 – page 16, line 20. The suite of Web services includes a client provisioning Web service (*e.g.*, 300) to interface at least one mobile terminal to at least one network service. The client provisioning Web service provides a single point of interface to the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal for use of the application provided by the network service. A terminal management Web service (*e.g.*, 306) configures application use settings on the mobile terminal to enable use of the application. A presence Web service (*e.g.*, 310) connected via the network to the mobile terminal receives a terminal type of the mobile terminal. A delivery Web service (*e.g.*, 304) is coupled to the presence Web service to receive the terminal type from the presence Web service, and to identify a data object for delivery corresponding to the terminal type upon successful configuration of the application use settings on the mobile terminal. A notification Web service (*e.g.*, 308) is coupled to the delivery Web service to deliver the data object to the mobile terminal if the terminal type indicates that the mobile terminal is capable of receiving the data object via a push operation. If the mobile terminal is not capable of receiving the data

object via a push operation, the notification Web service delivers to the mobile terminal an address of the data object stored at the delivery Web service.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a system for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications offered by one or more network services on a network. *See, e.g.*, Claim 38, Fig. 1 and the corresponding discussion in the instant Specification at page 14, line 18 – page 16, line 20. The system includes means for interfacing a mobile terminal(s) to a network service(s) via a provisioning Web service, where the provisioning Web service is implemented using Web Services and provides a single point of interface for the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal. An example of such means is shown in FIG. 3 as the provisioning Web Services module 300 and associated description, and more particular embodiments of service logic 302 and delivery service 304 as shown in FIGs. 4 and 5. FIG. 6 and its corresponding description (*e.g.*, page 20, line 20 - page 26, line 21) shows another embodiment of a means 608 for interfacing the mobile terminal 602 to at least one network service 600. The means for provisioning the mobile terminal by the provisioning Web service for use of at least one application provided by the network service includes the recited means for configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application, and means for delivering the application to the mobile terminal. The means for configuring the mobile terminal includes, for example, the terminal management service 306 of FIG. 3 described on page 15, lines 17-22. The means for delivering the application may include Web protocols and data formats, such as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and Extensible Markup Language (XML) described on page 10, line 22 - page 11, line 23. Appellant notes that multiple means limitations may be implemented by a single element.

As required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(v), a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the independent claims involved in the appeal is provided herein. Appellant notes that representative subject matter is identified for each of these claims; however, the abundance of supporting subject matter in the application prohibits identifying all textual and diagrammatic references to each claimed recitation. Appellant thus submits that other application subject matter, which supports the claims but is not specifically identified below, may be found elsewhere in the application. Appellant further notes that this summary does not provide an exhaustive or exclusive view of the present subject matter, and Appellant refers to the appended claims and their legal equivalents for a complete statement of the invention.

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

- A. Claims 1-3, 8-31, 33-35, 38, and 39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over Rosenberg *et al.* (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0013434).
- B. Claims 4-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Rosenberg in view of Scott Seely “Web Service description and Discovery Using UDDI, Part II”, Microsoft Corporation.
- C. Claim 32 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Rosenberg and Seely and in further view of Rankin (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0207685).
- D. Claim 37 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Rosenberg in view of Rankin.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) of Claims 1-3, 8-31, 33-35, 38, and 39 is improper because Rosenberg *et al.* fails to teach each of the claimed limitations.

Each of independent Claims 1, 21, 24, 38, and 39 include limitations directed to provisioning a mobile terminal for use of a network service application provided by a network service using a provisioning Web service implemented using Web services. Appellant maintains that Rosenberg does not teach at least the claimed provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services.

To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. “A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim; *i.e.* every element of the claimed invention must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Therefore, all claim elements, and their limitations, must be found in the prior art reference to maintain a rejection based on 35 U.S.C. §102. Appellant respectfully submits that Rosenberg does not teach every element of independent Claims 1, 21, 24, 38, and 39, and therefore fails to anticipate Claims 1-3, 8-31, 33-35, 38, and 39.

Appellant maintains the traversal of the rejection because the Examiner has not shown that Rosenberg teaches or suggests using a provisioning Web service implemented by Web Services to provision a mobile device. Rosenberg is directed to a Web browser that replaces actions formerly required by a human customer service representative [0014]. A mobile user maneuvers to a provider Web page to fill in data forms [0022], and in response, the user is provided with an activation code that contains provisioning data, such as an IP address and preferences [0027]. Paragraph [0027] further teaches that a user

enters the activation code into a window provided by the activation module on the device's screen. The activation module decodes the activation code back into the IP address and side preference and programs them into the wireless modem's memory, thereby activating the wireless services on the wireless device.

Thus, Rosenberg does not teach provisioning a wireless device via a provisioning Web service, as claimed; instead Rosenberg clearly teaches provisioning a device manually.

Moreover, Rosenberg does not teach a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services. Web services is a specific term of art, and the fact that data may be accessed via the Web does not necessarily suggest that Web services are involved in providing that data. In particular, accessing a document from a Website does not necessarily imply that a Web service is being invoked. A Web service generally refers to a self-contained modular application that can be published in a ready-to-use format, located, and invoked across the World Wide Web. When a Web service is deployed, other applications and Web services can locate and invoke the deployed service (*see, e.g.*, Specification page 10, lines 10-21). In Rosenberg, an application is not invoked across the Web to provision the terminal. Instead, a Web document is merely accessed by a user via a browser to display an activation code. Rosenberg does not describe any use of Web services to generate or access user account documents, much less to provision a terminal. Even assuming *arguendo* that the browser accesses a Web document via Web services, the browser does not provision the terminal. Terminal configuration in Rosenberg is performed by the activation module (*see*, Fig. 4, item 57).

In Rosenberg a browser is used only to retrieve user account documents, and neither the browser or any other component in Rosenberg invokes Web services to provision the terminal. The provisioning in Rosenberg is accomplished by a user typing an activation code into an activation module that is running locally on the device (*see, e.g.*, [0060]). The activation module as described in Rosenberg has a local user interface (*e.g.*, “a window provided by activation module 46 on the screen of wireless device” and “typing the activation code,” [0060]), and Rosenberg does not disclose or otherwise suggest the activation module can interface with Web services via a network to provision the terminal. As a result, Rosenberg merely teaches manual configuration of a terminal by a user who accesses a locally running process. Rosenberg does not teach provisioning the terminal by a provisioning Web service; therefore, Rosenberg does not teach each and every element of Claims 1, 21, 24, 38, and 39.

Further, the Examiner has not shown where Rosenberg teaches the above-discussed limitations. In paragraph 28 of the final Office Action, the Examiner appears to rely on the use of the word “automatically” by citing each use of the word, including its use in the Title, Field of the Invention, Background of the Invention (as a desirable feature or problem to be solved), and Summary (as an object of the invention). As discussed above in detail, any “automatic provisioning” takes place in response to a user entering an activation code into a wireless

device. The cited portion at paragraph [0051] merely describes what types of wireless services may be part of a wireless plan and makes no mention of how any such services are provisioned. Thus, Examiner has not shown that Rosenberg corresponds to at least the above-discussed limitations of the claimed invention.

Dependent Claims 2-3, 8-20, 22-23, 25-31, and 33-35 depend from independent Claims 1, 21, and 24, respectively, and also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Rosenberg. While Appellant does not acquiesce with the particular rejections to these dependent claims, these rejections are also improper for the reasons discussed above in connection with independent Claims 1, 21, and 24. These dependent claims include all of the limitations of their respective base claims and any intervening claims, and recite additional features which further distinguish these claims from the cited references. Therefore, the rejection of dependent Claims 2-3, 8-20, 22-23, 25-31, and 33-35 is improper.

Appellant submits that Rosenberg does not teach, nor has the Examiner shown that Rosenberg teaches each of the claimed limitations of the above discussed independent claims and consequently dependent claims; therefore, the rejection is improper and should be reversed.

B. The rejection of dependent Claims 4-7 is improper because the asserted combination of Rosenberg and Seely fails to correspond to the claimed invention and the requisite evidence of motivation to combine the references as asserted has not been established.

Appellant respectfully maintains the traversal of dependent Claims 4-7 for the reasons discussed above because dependent Claims 4-7 depend from independent Claim 1. These dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base Claim 1 and any intervening claims and recite additional features which further distinguish these claims from the cited references. As argued in greater detail above, Rosenberg at least fails to teach provisioning a mobile terminal by a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services because Rosenberg teaches provisioning a terminal manually. Thus, Rosenberg fails to correspond to the limitations of independent Claim 1 and as a result fails to correspond to the limitations of Claims 4-7. Seely fails to overcome the above-discussed deficiencies of Rosenberg as Seely merely teaches the basics of UDDI description and discovery and does not teach or suggest any aspects of provisioning mobile devices. Therefore, the combination of Rosenberg and Seely

fails to teach or suggest provisioning a mobile terminal by a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services.

In addition to having to show that the cited combination of references teaches or suggests all of the claim limitations, the Examiner must show evidence of motivation to combine these references. Appellant respectfully maintains that this requirement has not been met either.

Neither Rosenberg nor Seely provides motivation to use Web services to provision a mobile terminal. Rosenberg teaches providing activation data to users via a Web page, and the user then enters the activation data into a locally running process. The use of Web services would provide no noticeable improvement to the techniques taught by Rosenberg because Rosenberg merely teaches the graphical presentation of an activation code to the user in a browser. Such graphical representations of data in a browser are well known in the art and can be easily accomplished without the use of Web services, *e.g.*, through the use of static or dynamic Web documents. In addition, the activation module in Rosenberg uses a local user interface and is not disclosed as having any network interface. Thus, there is no suggestion or motivation in Rosenberg to modify an activation module to provision a terminal via a network using Web services.

Seely teaches some basic implementation details of registering a Web service with a UDDI directory. In particular, Seely illustrates an example of implementing a “Logon” Web service for a fictional computer consulting service (*e.g.*, p. 4, Classifying the Business and p. 6, Defining the Services). As with Rosenberg, Seely does not provide any motivation to provision a mobile terminal using Web services because Seely is merely a Web services tutorial relating to a fictional business. Although Seely may suggest some general advantages of Web services, applying the teaching of Seely to Rosenberg without some other motivation is tantamount to applying an impermissible hindsight analysis based on the Appellant’s teachings.

“[I]mpermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art.” MPEP §2142. Moreover, the Examiner has not cited any motivation from either of these references in support of the proposed combination. Appellant respectfully submits that neither Rosenberg, Seely, nor knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art provides facts that would motivate combining the cited references as asserted. Without a presentation of evidence of motivation to combine the

references as asserted, the §103(a) rejection is improper. Appellant accordingly requests that the §103(a) rejection of dependent Claims 4-7 be reversed.

1. Dependent Claim 5

With particular respect to dependent Claim 5, Appellant submits that the Examiner has not asserted any sort of correspondence to the limitations of Claim 5. At page 7 of the final Office Action, the Examiner merely asserts that Seely teaches UDDI and SOAP. There is no assertion that either of the references, alone or in combination, teaches “interfacing the Web service endpoint with a service registry to advertise the provisioning Web service.” Without even an assertion of correspondence between the cited teachings and the claimed limitations, the §103(a) rejection is improper, and Appellant requests that it be reversed.

2. Dependent Claim 7

With particular respect to dependent Claim 7, Appellant submits that the Examiner has not asserted any sort of correspondence to the limitations of Claim 7. At page 7 of the final Office Action, the Examiner merely asserts that Seely teaches UDDI and SOAP. There is no assertion that either of the references, alone or in combination, teaches “enabling the application to initiate requests to provision the mobile terminals via the Web service endpoint.” Without even an assertion of correspondence between the cited teachings and the claimed limitations, the §103(a) rejection is improper, and Appellant requests that it be reversed.

C. The rejection of dependent Claim 32 is improper because the asserted combination of Rosenberg, Seely, and Rankin fails to teach or suggest each of the claimed limitations.

Appellant respectfully maintains the traversal of dependent Claim 32 for the reasons discussed above because dependent Claim 32 depends from independent Claim 24. This dependent claim includes all of the limitations of the base Claim 24 and intervening Claim 27 and recites additional features which further distinguish it from the cited references. As argued in greater detail above, Rosenberg and Seely at least fail to teach provisioning a mobile terminal by a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services because Rosenberg teaches provisioning a terminal manually and Seely is silent on provisioning. Thus, the combination of Rosenberg and Seely fails to correspond to the limitations of independent Claim 24, and as a result fails to correspond to the limitations of dependent Claim 32. Rankin

fails to overcome the above-discussed deficiencies of Rosenberg and Seely. Rankin is directed to delivering user data (*e.g.*, music) to mobile users using short-range radio beacons based on stored profiles of an individual user (*e.g.*, paragraphs [0005], [0026], and [0043]). According to Rankin, “[t]he device is connectable to said at least one server or service provider” ([0026]), thus it must be presumed that the devices in Rankin are already provisioned. Therefore, the teaching of Rankin has no relation to provisioning mobile terminals, and as such, Rankin does not teach provisioning a mobile terminal by a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services. Therefore, the asserted combination of Rosenberg, Seely, and Rankin fails to teach or suggest provisioning a mobile terminal by a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services.

In addition, Rankin does not even appear to teach or suggest the features relied upon in the Office Action to support the §103(a) rejection of Claim 32. As noted in the Office Action, the combination of Rosenberg and Seely does not disclose determining whether a mobile terminal is not capable of direct delivery receipt by the data object delivery module, and if not, to provide an address of the application at the data object delivery module. The cited portion of Rankin at paragraph [0038] merely teaches tailoring network Quality of Service (QoS) depending on stored profiles. In Claims 8, 17, and 18 of Rankin, also relied upon in the final Office Action, Rankin merely teaches buffering data targeted for unavailable terminals. Nowhere does Rankin describe providing an address of a data object delivery module if a terminal is not capable of direct delivery receipt. Neither tailoring QoS as described in [0038], nor buffering server-side data as described in Claims 8, 17, and 18 could be reasonably construed as providing an address at an application of a data object delivery module. As such, Rankin fails to teach or suggest limitations of Claim 32, rendering the §103(a) rejection improper. Appellant accordingly requests that the §103(a) rejection of dependent Claim 32 be reversed.

D. The rejection of independent Claim 37 is improper because the asserted combination of Rosenberg and Rankin fails to teach or suggest each of the claimed limitations and the requisite evidence of motivation to combine the references as asserted has not been established.

Appellant respectfully maintains the traversal of Claim 37 for reasons similar to those discussed above in Section C. At page 8 of the final Office Action, the Examiner

acknowledges that Rosenberg does not teach, at least, delivering to a mobile terminal an address of the data object stored at a delivery Web service if the terminal type indicates that the mobile terminal is not capable of receiving the data object via a push operation. In an attempt to overcome this deficiency, the Examiner relies upon the teachings of Rankin. However, this reliance is misplaced as Rankin does not teach these limitations either. The cited portion of Rankin at paragraph [0038] merely teaches tailoring network Quality of Service (QoS) depending on stored profiles. In Claims 8, 17, and 18 of Rankin, also relied upon in the final Office Action, Rankin merely teaches buffering data targeted for unavailable terminals. Nowhere does Rankin describe providing an address of a data object delivery module if a terminal is not capable of direct delivery receipt. Neither tailoring QoS as described in [0038], nor buffering server-side data as described in Claims 8, 17, and 18 could be reasonably construed as providing an address at an application of a data object delivery module. As such, Rankin fails to teach or suggest limitations admittedly not taught by Rosenberg rendering the §103(a) rejection improper. Appellant accordingly requests that the §103(a) rejection of Claim 37 be reversed.

Further, neither Rosenberg nor Rankin provides motivation to combine the references as asserted. As discussed above, the use of Web services would provide no noticeable improvement to the techniques taught by Rosenberg because Rosenberg merely teaches the graphical presentation of an activation code to the user in a browser, which may be accomplished without the use of Web Services. In addition, the activation module in Rosenberg uses a local user interface and is not disclosed as having any network interface. The teachings of Rankin indicate that “[t]he device is connectable to said at least one server or service provider” ([0026]), thus it must be presumed that the devices in Rankin are already provisioned. Therefore, the teaching of Rankin has no relation to provisioning mobile terminals. Moreover, the Examiner has not cited any motivation from either of these references in support of the proposed combination. Without a presentation of evidence of motivation to combine the references as asserted, the §103(a) rejection is improper. Appellant accordingly requests that the §103(a) rejection of Claim 37 be reversed.

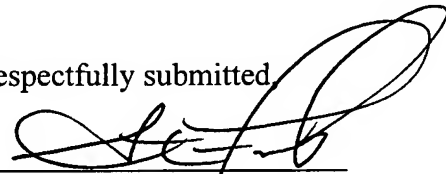
VIII. CONCLUSION.

In view of the above, Appellant respectfully submits that the claimed invention is patentable over the cited references and that the rejections of claims 1-35 and 37-39 should be reversed. Appellant respectfully requests reversal of the rejections as applied to the appealed claims and allowance of the entire application.

Authorization to charge the undersigned's deposit account is provided on the cover page of this brief.

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Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. R. Funk', written over a horizontal line.

Name: Steven R. Funk
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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications offered by one or more network services on a network, comprising:

interfacing at least one mobile terminal to at least one network service via a provisioning Web service, wherein the provisioning Web service is implemented using Web Services and provides a single point of interface for the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal; and

provisioning the mobile terminal by the provisioning Web service for use of at least one application provided by the network service, wherein the provisioning comprises configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application and delivering the application to the mobile terminal.

2. The method as in Claim 1, wherein interfacing the mobile terminal to the network service comprises establishing a network connection between the network service and a Web services endpoint associated with the provisioning Web service which terminates Web services protocols.

3. The method as in Claim 2, further comprising parsing requests from one or more of Web service modules within the provisioning Web service and the network service and generating responses thereto.

4. The method as in Claim 3, wherein parsing requests and generating responses thereto comprises implementing Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) for parsing the requests and generating the responses.

5. The method as in Claim 2, further comprising interfacing the Web service endpoint with a service registry to advertise the provisioning Web service.

6. The method as in Claim 5, wherein interfacing the Web service endpoint with a service registry comprises advertising the provisioning Web service via a Universal Description,

Discovery, and Integration (UDDI) protocol and a Web Services Description Language (WSDL) definition language.

7. The method as in Claim 2, further comprising enabling the application to initiate requests to provision the mobile terminals via the Web service endpoint.
8. The method as in Claim 1, wherein delivering the application to the mobile terminal comprises delivering the application via a data object delivery module of the provisioning Web service.
9. The method as in Claim 1, wherein delivering the application to the mobile terminal comprises comparing data object variants offered by the application with a terminal type of the mobile terminal to determine a suitable data object to deliver for the terminal type of the mobile terminal.
10. The method as in Claim 9, further comprising:
 - receiving the terminal type of the mobile terminal at a presence module associated with the provisioning Web service; and
 - providing the terminal type of the mobile terminal from the presence module to a delivery module associated with the provisioning Web service.
11. The method as in Claim 9, further comprising delivering the suitable data object to the mobile terminal, wherein the suitable data object comprises information to allow the mobile terminal access to the application provided by the network service.
12. The method as in Claim 11, wherein delivering the suitable data object to the mobile terminal comprises delivering the suitable data object via a push channel.
13. The method as in Claim 11, wherein delivering the suitable data object to the mobile terminal comprises providing an address of the suitable data object to the mobile terminal for downloading, wherein the address identifies a storage location of the suitable data object at a

delivery module associated with the Web service, and wherein the address is delivered to the mobile terminal via a notification module associated with the provisioning Web service.

14. The method as in Claim 1, wherein configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application comprises sending the appropriate configuration settings to the mobile terminal.

15. The method as in Claim 14, wherein sending the appropriate configuration settings to the mobile terminal comprises sending the configuration settings to the mobile terminal via a terminal management server.

16. The method as in Claim 1, wherein configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application comprises remotely configuring parameters in the mobile terminal to prepare the mobile terminal for proper access and use of the application.

17. The method as in Claim 16, wherein remotely configuring parameters in the mobile terminal comprises remotely configuring data object parameters associated with data objects of the application in the mobile terminal.

18. The method as in Claim 16, wherein remotely configuring parameters in the mobile terminal comprises remotely configuring connectivity parameters in the mobile terminal to enable proper connection of the mobile terminal to the network service.

19. The method as in Claim 1, wherein the network service is an application available via the Internet.

20. The method as in Claim 1, wherein the network service is an application available via an intranet.

21. A system for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications provided by network service providers on a network, comprising:

a Web service interface coupled between the mobile terminals to be provisioned and the network service providers to control respective provisioning procedures, wherein the Web service interface is implemented using Web Services and serves as a single interface to the network service providers providing the applications;

a Web service mobile terminal configuration module coupled to the Web service interface to configure the mobile terminals for use of the applications as part of the provisioning procedures; and

a Web service data object delivery module coupled to the Web service interface to deliver the applications to successfully configured mobile terminals as part of the provisioning procedures.

22. The system as in Claim 21, wherein the Web service interface, the Web service mobile terminal configuration module, and the Web service data object delivery module are implemented as a single Web service.

23. The system as in Claim 21, wherein the Web service interface, the Web service mobile terminal configuration module, and the Web service data object delivery module are implemented as a set of two or more cooperating Web services.

24. A system for provisioning mobile terminals operable on a network, comprising:
at least one mobile terminal coupled to the network;
a network service coupled to the network to provide an application via the network;
a provisioning Web service implemented using Web Services and coupled between the mobile terminal and the network service to provide a single interface for the network service to control provisioning of the mobile terminal, and to effect the provisioning by configuring application use settings on the mobile terminal and delivering the application to the mobile terminal.

25. The system as in Claim 24, wherein the provisioning Web service comprises a service logic module comprising a Web service endpoint to terminate Web service protocols.

26. The system as in Claim 25, wherein the service logic module further comprises a sequence management module to communicate with a plurality of provisioning modules associated with the Web service in an appropriate sequence to properly provision the mobile terminal.
27. The system as in Claim 24, wherein the provisioning Web service comprises a data object delivery module to deliver the application to the mobile terminal upon successful configuration of the application use settings on the mobile terminal.
28. The system as in Claim 27, wherein the data object delivery module comprises a compare module to compare a terminal type of the mobile terminal to one or more data object variants offered by the application, and to output the data object variant corresponding to the terminal type for delivery to the mobile terminal.
29. The system as in Claim 28, further comprising a push module to deliver the output data object variant via a push channel.
30. The system as in Claim 28, further comprising a notification module to provide an address of the output data object variant to the mobile terminal from which the mobile terminal can access to obtain delivery of the output data object variant.
31. The system as in Claim 27, wherein the data object delivery module comprises a cache for storing the application for subsequent delivery to the mobile terminal.
32. The system as in Claim 27, wherein the provisioning Web service further comprises a notification module coupled to the data object delivery module to notify the mobile terminal that the application is available at the data object deliver module, if the mobile terminal is not capable of direct delivery receipt by the data object delivery module, and to provide an address of the application at the data object delivery module.

33. The system as in Claim 24, wherein the provisioning Web service comprises a terminal management module to configure the application use settings on the mobile terminal to allow connectivity of the mobile terminal to the network service.

34. The system as in Claim 24, wherein the provisioning Web service comprises a plurality of cooperative provisioning modules to carry out the provisioning of the terminal.

35. The system as in Claim 34, wherein the provisioning Web service comprises a presence module configured to receive terminal information of the mobile terminal that is being provisioned, and to supply the terminal information to one or more of the cooperative provisioning modules during the provisioning of the terminal.

37. A suite of Web services to provision a terminal for use of an application on a network, comprising:

- a client provisioning Web service to interface at least one mobile terminal to at least one network service, wherein the client provisioning Web service provides a single point of interface to the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal for use of the application provided by the network service;

- a terminal management Web service to configure application use settings on the mobile terminal to enable use of the application;

- a presence Web service connected via the network to the mobile terminal to receive at least a terminal type of the mobile terminal;

- a delivery Web service coupled to the presence Web service to receive the terminal type from the presence Web service, and to identify a data object for delivery corresponding to the terminal type upon successful configuration of the application use settings on the mobile terminal; and

- a notification Web service coupled to the delivery Web service to deliver the data object to the mobile terminal if the terminal type indicates that the mobile terminal is capable of receiving the data object via a push operation, and to deliver to the mobile terminal an address of the data object stored at the delivery Web service if the terminal type indicates that the mobile terminal is not capable of receiving the data object via a push operation.

38. A system for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications offered by one or more network services on a network, comprising:

means for interfacing at least one mobile terminal to at least one network service via a provisioning Web service, wherein the provisioning Web service is implemented using Web Services and provides a single point of interface for the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal; and

means for provisioning the mobile terminal by the provisioning Web service for use of at least one application provided by the network service, wherein the means for provisioning comprises means for configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application and means for delivering the application to the mobile terminal.

39. A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for provisioning mobile terminals for use of applications offered by one or more network services on a network, the computer-executable instructions performing steps comprising:

interfacing at least one mobile terminal to at least one network service via a provisioning Web service, wherein the provisioning Web service is implemented using Web Services and provides a single point of interface for the network service for provisioning the mobile terminal; and

provisioning the mobile terminal by the provisioning Web service for use of at least one application provided by the network service, wherein the provisioning comprises configuring the mobile terminal for use of the application and delivering the application to the mobile terminal.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.